

LEIOSTRACUS WEBBERI, A NEW BULIMULID
SNAIL FROM ECUADOR

BY H. A. PILSBRY

Among other land shells received from Mr. Frederick S. Webber there was a single specimen of a snail having some resemblance to the Brazilian *Leiostracus perlucidus* (Spix), but differing in several important features. These shells were collected for Mr. Webber by a naturalist friend, in the foothills of the Andes not far from the town of Banos, Ecuador.

LEIOSTRACUS WEBBERI, new species. Pl. 7. Fig. 3.

The shell is very thin, pyramidal, narrowly umbilicate, glossy, translucent whitish, with, on the last two whorls, about six very narrow opaque white bands or wide lines, and narrow irregular interrupted retractive streaks of light brown, in places broken into scattered dots; the base without markings. The spire is straightly conic, the small apex somewhat obtuse. Whorls are moderately convex, the last one angular at periphery, slightly excavated below the angle, the base elsewhere weakly convex. Sculpture:—Very close to the tip fine spiral threads arise; they are well spaced, six on each whorl, and continue on following whorls, until finally, on the later whorls, they become the white lines described above. On the third whorl microscopic spirals appear in the spaces between the threads; they are most distinct on the penult whorl, becoming weak on the last whorl and almost vanishing at the base. The strongly oblique aperture is ovate, the lip thin and simple, triangularly dilated at the axial insertion.

Length 22 mm., diam. 14 mm.; $6\frac{2}{3}$ whorls.

It is quite possible that the single specimen is not quite mature, and that the lip becomes expanded when full grown.

On account of the apical sculpture of the shell and dentition, it will probably be best to rank *Leiostracus* as a genus distinct from the huge *Drymaeus* assemblage. It is a small group of about ten species,¹ all published hitherto being from tropical Brazil to Guiana.

The species of the eastern parts of the continent have extremely fine, close spiral lines on the apical whorls, with more or less weak,

¹ See Man. Conch. 12: 90, and 14, Classification of Bulimulidae p. xlix. One species, *L. ruthveni* (H. B. Baker), from Guiana, has been added since the publication of the Manual of Conchology.

irregular corrugation. The western species now described differs by having only few (about 6), widely spaced spirals on early whorls and no trace of vertical or irregular sculpture. It forms a new subgenus of *Leiostracus*, to be called

Graptostracus, new subgenus.

A NEW SUBGENUS AND SPECIES OF WEST COAST "ALVANIA"

BY MACKENZIE GORDON, JR.

H. E. Vokes¹ in his checklist of shell-bearing gastropods from the intertidal zone of Moss Beach, San Mateo County, California, mentioned among other microscopies two new species of "*Alvania*." These were not subsequently described. Recently Dr. A. Myra Keen of Stanford University collected at this locality and managed to secure some beach drift in which were numerous microscopic gastropods. Among these were two specimens of a hitherto undescribed species of "*Alvania*." She kindly turned them over to me for description.

For some time I have realized that the group of small West Coast shells assigned to *Alvania* is not congeneric with the true representatives of that genus from the Mediterranean region. The status of the genus *Alvania* is as follows: In April, 1884, Buequoy, Dautzenberg, and Dollfus² designated *Alvania cimex* (Linnaeus) (= *Turbo cimex* Linnaeus) as the genotype of *Alvania* Risso (1826). Although they and other authors regarded *A. cimex* as conspecific with *A. freminvillea* Risso, *A. europaea* Risso, and *A. mammillata* Risso, the Linnaean species did not appear in Risso's original list.³ It is therefore not eligible for designation as the genotype, according to the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. In order to remedy this situation I hereby designate *Alvania freminvillea* Risso⁴ (= *Turbo cimex* Linnaeus) as the genotype of *Alvania*. This will not affect the practical usage of

¹ Nautilus: vol. 50, no. 2 (Oct., 1936), pp. 46-50.

² Les Mollusques Marins du Roussillon: fasc. 7, p. 282. 1884.

³ Hist. Nat. Eur. Mérid.: Tome IV, pp. 140-147. 1826.

⁴ Ibid: p. 141, pl. IV, fig. 118.